

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1839.

No. 38.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1839.

Hallowell Agent—Notice.

C. M. LADD is our authorized Agent in Hallowell. Payment in all cases may be made to him when more convenient than to us. Our subscribers who receive their papers in Hallowell will hereafter find them at his store. All packages, letters, advertisements, &c. intended for us may be left with him and they will be forwarded the first opportunity.

Persons wishing to pay in produce, according to our terms, may pay to Mr LADD, instead of paying to us, or other Agents, if more convenient.

THE "PRIDE OF THE EYE," A CURSE TO THE NATION.

"The pride of the eye" was one of the fundamental evils among mankind during the days of the Apostles, and the prevalence of it at the present day proves that poor human nature is the same now as it was then. "The pride of the eye"—the desire to "show out"—"to look fine," and to "cut a dash" is one of the principal evils of the present day. An evil which, without taking into view the troubles that it brings upon us in a moral sense, produces temporal ills enough to induce, we should think, persons of common sense to pay much less regard to it than is done. Many, too many among the productive classes, and indeed among the consuming classes too, seem to think that it is the exterior rather than the interior which forms the character—that it is the modicum of fine twined linen, silk and broadcloth upon the body; the style of the beaver upon the upper, and the quantum of Day & Martin upon the lower extremities that make the man. We grieve to say that in too many instances this is the case. That the mind—the inner man—the intellect and the soul which lives forever, which prompts to action here, which gives life and thought and utterance—which raises man above the beasts of the field, is shamefully neglected. Every one should strive to be decent in his appearance and in his equipage; but all especially farmers should study into the fitness of things, and make all their dress—their apparatus and expenses accord with that. This is the true standard of beauty, and ought to be the true standard and guide of fashion. The fitness of things to the uses and purposes for which they were designed; ought to be the rule, and not whether it will be finer, or more costly, or of a newer style, or more shining and dazzling than your neighbors. Utility rather than the "pride of the eye" should be the study. If this were followed we should see more of native beauty in the person than artificial and expensive foreign decorations. More of the plain substantial manufactures of the farmer's family than tawdry finery from abroad. We may be mistaken, but it really seems to us that we are verging too fast to that point, that rock upon which all nations have split, viz: Luxury and effeminacy. It is a solemn and startling fact, that the great mass of our population are neither so hardy nor so healthy as they were fifty years ago. The changes in the habits and customs have brought with them a new set of diseases, and a corresponding amount of debility and weakness. Who ever heard of people dying of dyspepsia in those times, and yet it is now one of the most common dis-

orders at the present day. The "pride of the eye" has more to do with it than many are aware. In olden time people were not afraid of the sun or the air. They were not ashamed to be seen in coarse substantial homespun dress, suited to the season. They were not ashamed to harden the hand with toil, nor darken the cheek by exposure to the rays of the sun. They were not ashamed to be caught eating the coarse fare produced upon their own farms. There was no sighing if their brownbread loaf did not rival in whiteness and delicacy the superfine flour of modern days, nor any anxiety to exchange the *samp* and the *hominny* for the rice of the Southern plantations. They were not ashamed of toil nor athletic exercises, and a corresponding proportion of health, and we dare say a greater amount of happiness rewarded them accordingly. We are not among the prozers nor croakers. We wish to see every one flourish—we wish to see the country prosper—we wish to see the nation progress to its zenith of greatness, but to do this we must follow other dictates than those of mere pride which exults in tinsel, in gaudy trappings, in empty show, and attend more to the substantials—the solid comforts which strengthen and make permanent. Let the farmers look to themselves—build up themselves—wear the cloth of their own manufacture in preference to that from across the Atlantic. Study to produce all the necessities of life upon their farms, and be not ashamed to sustain themselves thereby, rather than exchange their produce for more costly viands from abroad. Let them put themselves in the front rank of reform in this respect, with common sense for their guide and moral courage for their shield, and all may yet be well.

We have been led to this train of reflection by meeting not long since a friend, who was trained a farmer, and whose father left him a good farm and a reasonable capital to carry it on. But the follies of life had more allurements for him than the rugged toils of a farmer, and he sold all and turned—"exquisite." High living and idleness has brought him in the prime of life near to the grave, and when we reminded him of his former health, and advised him to throw off his *La-fayette* and go to work—he mournfully shook his head and replied, "it is too late." We looked again and saw that it was indeed too late. Death has fixed his seal upon him forever. This is a brief sketch of a single individual, but alas! it is the history of thousands.

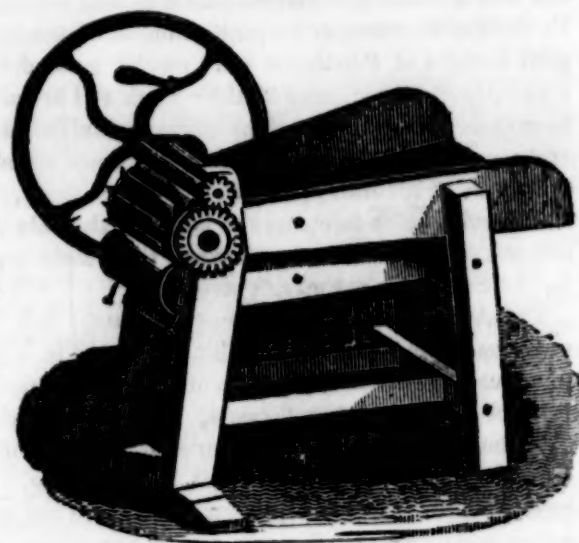
HARVESTING BEANS.

It is not necessary that Beans should be perfectly ripe before they are gathered. After they have become somewhat hard they may be pulled and put upon poles or scaffolding to dry, where they will ripen. The crop may thus oftentimes be preserved from the frost, when if suffered to remain they would be ruined. Some pull them and lay them on the ground or grass beside the field to dry. This is not a good method, as the moisture arising from the ground prevents their drying so fast as they will if somewhat elevated, and if it should rain they will be beat into the dirt and injured.

POTATOES.

In digging potatoes great care should be taken not to expose them to the sun. It is this sunning and drying which ruins so many potatoes which were originally very good. It would pay the expense to have a covered cart to put them in while digging, a few rough boards put over would shelter them from

the rays of the sun and the influence of the air. If when put into the cellar, they should also be protected from the action of the air, by sand or soda, their good properties would be continued throughout the season of winter and spring.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

This is considered to be the king of Straw cutters by many, and it is indeed a good instrument. The knives you will perceive are set around a cylinder and below these is another cylinder of wood or lead upon which they cut. The straw or hay passes between them and is cut with great despatch.

Breck & Co. who have it for sale, say in their description of it that it operates "upon a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine, even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they act require sharpening less often than those of any other Straw Cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order."

But what is the use, say you, of a Straw Cutter, when we have more hay than we can use? Indeed! Then there is no need of economy when your pockets are full. Save while you have it and you will always have it to save, say we. If it is good economy to cut up the coarse forage and prepare it so that sheep and cattle can masticate it better any time, it certainly is now. The present abundance was not sent to be wasted, and the scarcity which but yesterday was pressing upon you ought to admonish you to frugality and prudence in the expenditure of your fodder. Five years will hardly roll over your head before in all probability there will be a scarcity of hay among ye again.

The seasons wax and wane like the tides, and the produce varies accordingly, and if you are not able to buy a straw cutter to save, do not be too lavish with the abundance in your barn this year, lest the next may bring about a dearth.

SWEET ACORNS---QUERY.

In a late number of the American Farmer is a letter written in 1822 by Commodore Jones, respecting the breeds of cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c on the European coast of the Mediterranean. He says I intend to carry home several of the Spanish Hogs and some of the sweetacorns, on which they are principally fed. I believe they will grow well in Maryland and Virginia. They are a small oak about the size of a peach tree, and bear abundantly every year.

We should like extremely well to know whether the tree aforesaid has ever been introduced; and if so, with what success. Mayhap it would flourish also in Maine, as many of the trees which come from that country do grow well here, such as the Lombardy Poplar—some of the willows, White Mulberry &c.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PENOBSCOT AG. SOCIETY was holden at Shaw's Corner, in Exeter, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The first day of the Exhibition was fine, and a large number of the intelligent farmers of Penobscot were on the ground, with some superior specimens of their stock and articles of household manufacture. The interest manifested was truly gratifying. The best farmers, from even the most remote sections of the County, were there, with stock and articles calculated to increase the value and interest of the exhibition, showing that their regard for the Society is not merely nominal.

The Agriculture of Penobscot is young, but it is vigorous and capable, and all that is needed is a continuance and an increase of the interest in agricultural improvement in her farmers, with corresponding exertion, to render Penobscot one of the first if not the very first agricultural district in the State. Improvement has been nobly begun, and there are many active and intelligent farmers within her limits, who take a laudable pride in their occupation, and labor zealously for the advancement of the cause of agriculture among them. The Exhibition, on the whole, gave great credit to the Society and the farmers of the County. We are told that it has been increasing in interest, value and extent, from year to year, and it will continue to increase, unless the march of improvement should be on the retrograde, and the yeomanry of the County should become dispossessed of their good sense.

We are not able to speak particularly of the exhibition of working oxen and horses, although we saw some very good specimens of the former. We noticed some cattle of the Durham breed, owned by the Messrs. Butman, of Dixmont, which, relying upon the better judgment of others in this matter, were equal, at least, to any that can be exhibited in the State.—Among them was a pair of steer calves, 6 and 8 mos. old, which for size we think much exceed any of that age that we ever saw. There were some fine animals owned by other individuals, a particular statement of which we are unable to give, and for which we would refer our readers to the Reports of the several adjudging Committees of the Society, which we hope to be able to lay before them ere long.

We should judge from the interest taken in the department of swine, that great improvement is taking place in the breeds of that animal throughout the County. Mr Geo. A. Thatcher of Brewer, exhibited a Berkshire Boar, 4 months old, of superior shape and proportions, from a Boar and Sow imported by E. Phinney of Lexington, Mass. F. A. Butman of Dixmont exhibited a fine sow and pigs of the Berkshire breed. Also a boar of the same breed, 11 months old, and estimated to weigh 300. Mr Bradbury of Levant exhibited a lot of fine looking swine, and a boar of Mr Hain's breed, from Hallowell. Mr Pullen of Sidney had at the exhibition some young pigs by Mr. Glidden's Tuscarora boar.

We saw but few sheep at the exhibition. Mr Wilder of Dixmont exhibited a Buck of the Vaughan breed, and some lambs—a cross from this buck and merino ewes. Mr Barton of Garland had a Dishley buck, and some lambs—a cross of the Dishley and Merino.

We examined some cast iron ploughs of a good

pattern and superior finish, manufactured by Hinckley and Egery of Bangor, which certainly were very creditable to the manufacturers and the County. These ploughs, we understand, received the premium last year. The same manufacturers exhibited a variety of patterns of Fire Frames, Shop and other Stoves, which we think fully as good as if brought from a distant foundry, and sold at a much higher price; and we wish our citizens generally were convinced of this, not only in relation to these articles, but many others now manufactured in our vicinity. They also exhibited a cooking stove, called Egery's Patent Economy Stove, invented and manufactured in Bangor. It has the appearance of being a valuable article, and we learn that it is highly approved by those who have used it. Price \$30, with all the apparatus.

The articles of ladies' manufacture, Butter, Cheese, &c. were quite numerous and excellent. For the particulars of this part of the exhibition we must refer our readers to the reports of the Committees.

The second day of the exhibition was rainy and uncomfortable, and few persons, comparatively, assembled. The ploughing match took place in the forenoon, and was conducted in a very orderly manner. The teams consisted each of a single yoke of oxen, with cast iron ploughs. The performance, generally, was very creditable.

In the afternoon a very eloquent and interesting address was delivered before the Society by A. SANBORN, Esq., of Waterville, which we understand is to be published. This is right, for there are some things in the address which should be read and pondered upon by every farmer and well wisher of the country.

Original.

PRIME PIGS.

MR. HOLMES—A few weeks since I noticed a few lines in your paper respecting some nice young porkers of Mr. J. Kezer's, Jr. which you call very nice, and I think so too. But I think if you should have come along up into Sidney I could have shown you something that is a "little slicker than any thing else." At any rate, if you will come and see them and don't say so, I will pay your expenses home again. They are some half blood "Tuscaroras and half Mackay," after Mr. Glidden's celebrated Boar that took the premium last fall. The Tuscaroras are described by one of the writers in the Farmer thus: "For a good, quiet, honest, every day hog, the Tuscaroras are, after all, equal, if not superior to any other kind. The Sows are a very large kind (the two that were killed last fall weighed 1000 lbs. without any extra fattening) and very quiet, and the Boar rather small and subject to run to fat, makes it just what the farmers want, they say. If I do not dispose of them before Cattle Show I shall fetch them down for your lovers of pork to see. If any one wants one of the Boars at five weeks old at \$10 they can have him by saying so immediately.—For a better description of the Tuscaroras than I can give I would cite your readers to No. 25, page 195 of the present Vol. of the Maine Farmer.

C. A. PULLEN.

West Sidney, Sept. 5. 1839.

Original.

MR. EDITOR,—Give me leave to change public opinion in regard to the worth of pumpkins and oats as food for stock, if I can. Thirty bushels of oats at the average price for several years past will cost at least ten dollars, while the same quantity of pumpkins, as they have been sold for several years past, cost, at the extent, not more than \$1.50. I would inquire why this is so, if it is a fact? It may be said that pumpkins contain much more water than oats, and therefore my neighbor mistakes; true, but there is much less miserable trash on their surface. But suppose his ideas incorrect—say one half—of course 60 bushels of pumpkins are only worth 30 of oats. The pumpkins cost \$3, the oats \$10. Is this as it should be, or is it owing to a want of thought?

A Lover of Pumpkin Pie.

August, 1839.

Original.

ANTI-IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. HOLMES:—We know that there have sometimes been New Breeds, New inventions, and New varieties, that have proved a hoax;—but no sooner is there a new thing that is a real improvement than every thing spurious that can be, is palmed off for the real genuine simon pure and this I call Anti-Improvement. I was led to these reflections by looking at the hogs of a gentleman in Penobscot County I was shown two of the "Bedford Breed" and was told that the characteristics of that breed were "white with black spots." Upon inquiring I found the individual (male or female) from which they descended was purchased by him two years ago at the Show in Exeter. Knowing that there was none of that Breed to be had there at that time, I inquired more particularly of him to know by whom it was introduced, I found that the man of whom he had it did not know where it originated nor what breed it was of, but because he liked the pig he gave it that name. Now if those pigs should be sold for Bedfords, possessing none of their properties but the "black spots" the man thus imposed upon might be induced to swear eternal hatred to the name, and thus be deprived of the benefit of a breed that has been thousands of dollars benefit to this State.

INVESTIGATOR.

Original.

"WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO?"

MR. EDITOR:—I have taken my pen—but "what good will it do?" I am well aware that the asking is easier than the answering of questions, and I have taken my pen rather to ask than to answer them, but, nevertheless, I will reply to this one by simply observing, that it may, perhaps, beguile an hour, which otherwise might hang heavily upon the writer, and, perchance, it might accomplish as much for the reader.

The question at the head of this article, is one sometimes asked and answered—sometimes asked and not answered—but more frequently not asked at all. How often are we engaged in that from which we have not even thought what good can possibly arise. We engage in a project or undertaking, regardless of consequences, calculating not whether good or evil shall be its finale. We direct—or rather our course is directed by chance and fatality, instead of bringing into use those faculties of reasoning and calculation with which we have been endowed. A new idea strikes the fancy, and, presto,—quick as thought, we are far on our way towards its accomplishment, when, perhaps, having lost the first impetus, and having leisure to take the "sober second thought," we ascertain the movement to be, if nothing worse, utterly useless. No course of conduct, whether of great or small import, should be embarked in, until the above query shall have been impressed upon the understanding, and, until all of the various parts and acts connected with the proposed movement, shall have been duly weighed and considered. Therefore, as the foregoing interrogatory is not so frequently put as it might be deemed necessary, permit me to propound it in connection with such subjects as the suggestions of the moment shall dictate, requesting the reader, to substitute in his own mind the respective answers.

"What good will it do?" for a person to devote his whole time and attention to the business of others? or to attend church to sleep, scrutinize, look at, be looked by, or hear for, others?

"What good will it do?" to backbite, slander and defame, perhaps the innocent and unoffending? or to attempt to point out a mote in our neighbor's eye, while there is a beam in our own?

"What good will it do?" for honest farmers and mechanics to ape the foppery and follow

the fashions of those superfluous beings—the “loafers” and dandies, whose whole substance and importance is embodied in their affected air and outward garb?

And, gentle reader, permit me to “pop the question,” and ask—“what good it will do” for thee to deform and mutilate those beautiful proportions with which nature has deigned to grace thee, for the sake of pleasing and gratifying the eyes of others?

“What good will it do” to consider one’s self the standard of all perfection, the ordeal by which all must be tested, since “to err is human,” and imperfection the common lot of man?

“What good will it do,” to disturb one’s equilibrium, or fret one’s self about those unavoidable accidents and misfortunes with which we are visited, and which no human foresight could foresee, or earthly power avert or prevent?

But, while my “hand is in,” I fain would propound a few queries to the good people of Maine, touching their well-being as to secular affairs. And, first, ye lords of Maine, let me ask—“what good it will do” for Dame Nature to scatter, with a profligate hand, her numerous blessings all over our extended territory, in the shape of mines, quarries, water-powers, and all of her vast array of natural resources with which we are met on every side, provided our dormant, inert, negligent inaction never puts them in requisition? “What good will it do,” to boast of our advantages on paper, and slight and neglect them practically? “What good will it do” for our mechanics to “get up” utensils of domestic manufacture, so long as foreign ones, of all grades from the “Turf King” to a mouse trap, are deemed a perfect nonpareil, and can be, and are obtained at the “New England Agricultural Ware-house, Boston, Mass.?” “What good will it do” to attempt to advance the interests of Maine, so long as her enterprising sons and daughters are daily embarking for other States to find employ? I might extend this article, but alas, “what good will it do?” O. P. Q.

East Winthrop, Sept. 4, 1839.

MAINE POTATOES.

Last season our potatoes were more watery than we have known them for years and we imported largely from Maine. We never tasted better potatoes than we eat on the Kennebec last fall, but when these roots arrive in Boston they are usually quite a different article. They should be packed close in barrels as soon as they are dug, and loam should be filled in with them. The cost of transportation will not be enhanced in the least and our potatoe importers will find their account in furnishing us with a vegetable preserved pure and wholesome as when first dug from the ground. The truth is, potatoes long exposed to the air, become poisonous. They turn to a greenish color, and are not good food for hogs.—*Boston Cultivator*.

LEGAL.

DANIELS v. POND.

In the case of a lease of a farm, when no agreement is made by lessor or lessee, as to the manure made by the products and by the cattle: it belongs to the lessor.

Where in such a case the lessee sells the manure and it is removed; trespass is the proper remedy, by the owner or those holding under him against the purchaser.

Whether the doctrine first above stated, would apply to the case of a livery stable hired for a year or years—*quaere*.

Trespass by carrying away, by the defendant, several loads of manure which the plaintiff alleged to be his property. The facts were, in substance, these: I. Blake owned a farm, in Franklin, which he let, by an oral lease, to E. Nayson, from April 1st, 1836, to April 1st 1837. No agreement was made, between Blake and Nayson, concerning the manure that should

be made on the farm during the year for which it was leased.

In December, 1836, Blake conveyed the farm to the plaintiff, by a deed which was duly executed and recorded.

A few weeks before the 1st of April, 1837, Nayson sold at auction, a considerable portion of his personal property, and also the manure in dispute. One of the conditions of sale was that the manure should be taken away before April 1st. Blake and the plaintiff both gave notice, at the time of the auction, that the manure belonged (as they insisted) to the plaintiff, and that whosoever should purchase it would remove it at his peril. The defendant heard this notice given, but bought the manure and removed it to his own land.

Part of the manure was made in the barnyard, being a compost, and was laid in a heap, some time in the Autumn of 1836 by the roadside near the barn. Another part was at the stable windows, on the outside of the barn. And all of it was made on the soil or fodder of the farm, and by Nayson’s cattle.

The plaintiff’s deed included the road by the side of which part of the manure had been placed by Nayson.

Shaw C. J. delivered the opinions of the court, that the plaintiff had well maintained his action; that when no agreement is made by lessor or lessee, as to the manure made from the products and by the cattle, &c. on a farm, it belongs to the lessor, and the outgoing tenant has no right to carry it away, and can confer no such right on another. That when the plaintiff purchased the farm, the manure then upon it passed to him with the land, Blake not having reserved it—and that what was afterwards made, belonged also to the plaintiff. (6 Greenleaf, 222; 3 New Hampshire Rep. 503; 2 Chipman, 103.)

The court were also satisfied that trespass was a proper action in this case. Mason was a tenant at will, under the statute of this commonwealth, and his possession was the possession of the plaintiff. (11 Mass. Rep. 519.) Besides, Nayson had committed waste by selling the manure, and thus his tenancy was determined.

The court, however, did not intend to be understood to decide that this doctrine would be applied in the case of a livery stable, hired for a year or years. The decision now made includes only the case of a lease for agricultural purposes.—*Law Reporter*.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Soda. A few ounces of soda will soften a hog’shead of the hardest water. It is greatly superior to either pot or pearl ash, giving a delicate whiteness to the linen, without the slightest injury, and it never, unless excess is used, in the least affects the hands.

Recipe for a sore Throat. Take a glass of olive or sweet oil, and half a glass of spirits of turpentine; mix them well together, and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel round it at the same time. It proves most effectual when applied early.—*The Mirror*.

A salve made of carrots grated fine, simmered in lard till quite brown, and then separated by a strainer, is considered excellent for chilblains.

If a felon or runround be coming on your finger, you can do nothing better than to soak it thoroughly in hot lye.

Lard which has been melted and cooled in fresh water four or five times in succession, and then simmered with sliced onions, and strained, makes a most excellent salve for wounds inflamed by taking cold.—*Frugal Housewife*.

To remove water spots from black crape veils. If a drop of water fall upon black, transparent crape, it immediately turns it white, leaving a disfiguring mark. To remove this, spread the veil on the table, laying smoothly under the stain, a piece of old black silk. Then dip a camel’s hair pencil into some good writing ink, and wet the white spot with it. Immediately, (and before the ink has time to dry) wipe it off with an old piece of cotton crape or some thing of similar soft texture, taking care to rub it crosswise of the crape. This process will cause the water stain entire-

ly to disappear, and unless the ink is allowed to dry before it is wiped off, no mark will be seen on the place.

A composition for coloring and preserving Gates, Pales, Roofs, and Timber generally, from the weather. Melt 12 ounces rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick walls.—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

Sick Head-ache. To remove an attack of the sick head ache, a correspondent in one of the monthly journals, recommends the patient to take a spoonful of ginger mixed with a lump of sugar, in a tumbler three parts full of water, with the chill off; to sit for quarter of an hour, with his feet in water agreeably warm and to apply a napkin wrung out with cold water to the temples or forehead whichever appears the most affected.

Pickled Beets. The following method of preparing pickled beets has been so highly recommended to us, that we think it our duty to offer it to the ladies. Par-boil some of the finest red beet roots in water; then cut them into a sauce-pan with some sliced horse-radish, onions, shallots leaves, pounded ginger, beaten mace, white pepper, cloves, all-spice, and salt; and boil the whole in sufficient vinegar to cover it for at least a quarter of an hour. Strain the liquor from the ingredients, put the slices into a jar, pour the strained liquor over them, and if higher color be wanted, add a little powdered cochineal when the pickle is quite cold, and keep it closely covered with bladder or leather. A little oil may be poured on the top of this pickle which will assist the better to preserve it without prejudice to the beet root, which is commonly served up in oil, its own liquor, and a small quantity of powdered loaf sugar poured over it. Some also add mustard, but this is by no means necessary, and certainly does not improve the color of this fine pickle.—*Lit. Cab.*

Soap. A French writer recommends the use of potatoes three-fourths boiled, as a substitute for soap. We can assure our readers, from long personal experience, that boiled potatoes cleanse the hands as thoroughly and easily as common soap; they prevent the chaps in the winter season, and keep the skin soft and healthy.—*Medical Intelligence*.

To remove Chilblains. Take an ounce of white copperas, dissolved in a quart of water, and occasionally applying it to the affected parts. This will ultimately remove the most obstinate chilblains. N.B. This application must be used before they break, otherwise it will do injury.

Method of imitating Mahogany. Any piece of coarse grained wood may be made so nearly to resemble mahogany, in the texture, density and polish, as to deceive the most accurate judges. First plane the surface perfectly smooth; rub it with a solution of nitrous acid; then mix together an ounce and a half of dragon’s blood, dissolved in an ounce and a half of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda; filter it and lay it on the wood with a soft brush. Repeat it again when dry. When the polish becomes less brilliant than at first it may be restored by the use of a little cold drawn linseed oil.

Kittredge’s bone ointment. The following (says the Medical Intelligencer) has been handed us as the receipt for making the Unguentum Compositum—commonly called Kittredge’s Bone Ointment:—Take of night-shade, plantain, mallows, hemlock, henbane, melilot, elder leaves, camomile and John’s wort—these, fresh gathered, are to be bruised in a mortar, and simmer in lard and neat’s foot oil, or fresh butter, till the herbs become crisp.

Coloring Walls. It may not be generally known; particularly in the country, that blue vitriol, when mixed with lime, forms a very beautiful as well as exceedingly cheap coloring matter for walls. Take good lime and slack it as usual, one and a half pounds of blue vitriol, dissolve the crystals with boiling water, when dissolved mix it with the whitewash, and add one pound of glue well dissolved. This should be prepared in a glue pot if possible, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed the first coat must be put on horizontally, or from side to side, and the second coat vertically, or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles sometimes seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly, and as well generally, as men.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society :
Aug. 28, 1839.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society;—By way of introduction to our semi-annual report, we propose to take a view of the history of this Society. There are some facts in connection with this subject which it may not be unprofitable to bring before you at this time. The particular object of reviewing this history is to exhibit to the minds of the younger members of the society some facts which we hope will induce to greater exertion on their part.

In 1818, Alex. Belcher, Peleg Benson, Elijah Wood, David Foster, Charles Harris, Joseph Metcalf, Enoch Wood, Samuel Wood, and also petitioned to the Legislature of Massachusetts and obtained an act of incorporation, giving them the name of the Winthrop Ag. Society. The board of Officers chosen at the first meeting were Samuel Wood, President; Nehemiah Pierce, Vice President; Joseph Metcalf, Corresponding Secretary; Dean Howard, Recording Secretary; David Thurston, Peleg Benson, Issacher Snell, Joseph Norris and David Foster, Trustees.

For several successive years the concerns of the Society were managed by the same men with little variation. Of the results of the labors of the association it will not be necessary to speak. The impulse which it gave to agriculture and the improvement which it was the means of effecting in the breeds of stock in this and some of the adjoining towns are too well remembered to need any comment. The Society continued in operation till 1832, and we find the same veterans leading the way and conducting its concerns. The name of the Society was changed by an act of the Legislature of this State in 1832 to that of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society. From an examination of the records of the Society we find that one man (my venerable associate) has been sixteen times elected to the office of Trustee, another ten, another six, and several others a less number of times.

From a recital of the names of the members of the Society in its early days, it occurs to the mind of every one that a majority of them have "gone from among us." True, there is here and there one of the aged sires lingering among us, still active in contributing to the support of this, it would seem, their most lovely offspring, but most of them, having assisted in its formation and in sustaining it to the last, have left it, as one of them said in this hall he intended to do, "a legacy to his children." We come now to inquire how many of the children profit by this legacy of their fathers? How many of the young men, young farmers in this vicinity do we see engaged in this cause? Who are now the active men in devising ways and means for carrying on the operations of the society? We are indebted to a few young men for large contributions of time, talents and influence made to the society, but their number is comparatively small. Where are the young farmers of the County, those young men who expect to derive support and wealth from tilling the soil? Is it not of more importance to them who may be lastingly benefitted by a knowledge of their occupation, than to those who are within a few steps of the grave? Does every gen-

eration grow so much wiser that the young men of the times come on to the stage with all the knowledge and other qualifications for the pursuit of agriculture, which our fathers were in pursuit of to the very close of their lives? We make these seasonable remarks, while there are yet a few of those among us, wearing those emblems which denote that "long experience has made them sage," with the hope of enlisting the young men in our cause. We would see a greater number of them attend our meetings to hear discussions upon the subjects in which they are so deeply interested. In this place we would make the inquiry, cannot our meetings be made more interesting to the younger members of the Society, and as profitable to all, by having them conducted on a different plan? Instead of the Trustees occupying a large portion of the time at the semi-annual meetings, in reading a report, would it not be better that they or a committee for the purpose, propose questions connected with the pursuits of the members to be publicly discussed in the meetings, the questions to be published a specified time before the meetings with the understanding that each member is at liberty to speak upon any or all the questions if he choose? Would not this course elicit information which we do not receive from the reports of the Trustees? The Trustees' reports are made up from the theory, experience and observation of at most three men, and sometimes of less than one half that number. Let one of the questions have reference to the mode of rearing calves, and from the number of stock raisers who attend our meetings, each giving his own mode, and the success attending it, every one would get some new and valuable ideas. So of any other subject. How many of us are acquainted with the course pursued even by neighbors within a short distance of us in raising the most common crop, potatoes. Hearing a farmer a year or two ago giving an account of his manner of planting potatoes, and being in the neighborhood where he resides not long since, it occurred to us to inquire how his experiment succeeded. The person of whom we inquired, although he was a farmer and lived in sight of him, had never before heard of the experiment. His course was something new to us, and as it may be to most of you, it may be well to give an idea of it as we recollect it. He commenced ploughing and planting at the same time, the manure having been first hauled on to the ground. The long manure was raked into the furrows by a boy, and potatoes dropped upon it in every third furrow, which would of course give the distance between the rows. He had help enough to keep his team regularly moving, and when he finished ploughing he finished planting. The ground was then rolled and harrowed. The after culture was simply to pass between the rows with a cultivator. When he gave us this account he was upon his second experiment; his first had succeeded to his satisfaction. What was the result of the second we have never learned. Such an experiment as this would surprise our friend Drew of the Maine Cultivator, or other advocates of the hilling system,—and for ourselves we are in favor of hilling, and of making larger hills perhaps than others; we would have the whole surface of the potato field or other field *hilled*—that is, we would have it made rich and light to a good depth—deep enough for potatoes or other crops without digging it up in heaps. It was not our intention to discuss the question of hilling in this report. The opinion of at least one of your present board of Trustees was given in a report made some years ago. But as potato raising is an important branch of the Maine farmer's business, we shall give you some further account of the different modes of cultivating; if amongst them there are any ideas that shall be of any profit to you, we shall have gained our object, that of doing some good.

The first which we shall notice is a communication in the Maine Farmer, vol. IV. No. 41—page 322, with a caption "The way they raise potatoes Down East."

A farmer in this town, Mr L. C. practices upon this plan with a little variation. Before harrowing he goes upon each side of the row with a plough turning to the plants more earth. This makes a larger ridge which does not harrow down entirely, and would better please those who like to have hills for potatoes to grow in. He states the whole expense of the labor upon his crop of potatoes last year up to the time of digging did not exceed two cents per bushel. Another method of saving labor in raising potatoes is to make the horse assist in dropping them. This is performed by taking the potatoes into a waggon after the ground is marked out for the rows, setting him into the middle one which you intend to carry across, whether three or five or more, and taking the potatoes from the wagon in the hands as you drop them into the hills, the horse being made to move along so as to have a supply always at hand without any lugging. Another mode of saving labor in the cultivation of this root is practiced by Mr Lovering of Augusta, who raises potatoes to considerable extent. It is by a machine for making the rows. This machine may as well be described to your comprehension by considering it to consist of the shafts and forward axis of a single horse wagon without wheels; into the axis which may be of any length you choose, are fixed wooden pins of one foot in length or more, at the distance from each other which you desire to have the rows. This is drawn across the field by a horse, making three, four, or five rows, at a time as you please. We have read you a long chapter upon the cultivation of potatoes, but no longer than the importance of the subject requires. Perhaps there is no crop that makes so large a portion of the food for man and animals throughout the world as potatoes. Let the potato crop be universally destroyed and a larger number of men and animals would be deprived of their principal article of food than would be by the destruction of any other crop. We are not prepared to say that it is of more importance to the farmers of Maine than any other crop, but we do say it is an important crop, and every farmer should take care that they fill a large place in his cellar.

There is much contention amongst people about which is the best root to raise for stock. One says potatoes are good for nothing, but ruta bagas are just the thing. Another says that ruta bagas are no better than so much cold water, but carrots are better than corn. Another will tell us there is nothing so good as the sugar beet and mangel wurtzel. A fifth has a preference for parsnips, and will tell you that none of the others are worth feeding to stock,—potatoes will make his cow poor—turnips and carrots make her give bad milk, and beets are not fit for the hogs to eat. We are not disposed to contend with any of them, for amongst them all, they make the whole of them to be good, and that is where they are right. It is a fact which cannot be controverted that animals kept on dry food need a supply of roots of some kind. Let every one raise a supply of one or the other for his stock, and we are satisfied. We would rather see a man raise five acres of potatoes for his stock than to hear him exclaiming at the folly of a neighbor for raising an acre of turnips. In our labors to increase the products and profits of the farmer, the root culture demands particular notice, not merely because it affords a profitable, nutritious and convenient supply of food for stock, but because it returns to the soil a greater quantity of manure than other crops. This consideration is too much overlooked in selecting crops. It is supposed that no crop will make a greater return of manure to the soil than the ruta bage. This is an

important item in the profits of the crop. Five hundred or a thousand bushels of roots fed to a small stock during the winter makes a handsome addition to the stock of spring manure and improves the quality as it improves the flesh of the stock.

We have the means of increasing the fertility of our soil to almost any extent desired, and for reasons which will appear satisfactory to all it may be stated that there is scarce any known region where the soil is susceptible of so high a state of cultivation. We would like, from these premises, and a notice of our mineral resources, advantages for manufacturing, &c. to preach you a lecture upon the love of home, because home is lovely, and raise especially upon the heads of our young men the "bump of inhabitiveness," to use a phrenological term: but we will for the present, confine our remarks to the means which we possess of enriching our soil. One of the most common and most neglected, and we may say really most valuable resources of manure is our deposits of bog mud. The results of some experiments with this manure have come within the knowledge of this society. Mr. Norcross' premium crop of corn was raised upon it with very little of other manure, also Mr Metcalf's crop of ruta baga. We can give you 'tangible proof' of the value of this manure. Mr Truxton Wood has now growing a field of corn in the middle of which were planted three rows on a compost made of swamp mud and leached ashes in the proportion of three parts mud to one of ashes, the rest of the field well manured with good fine manure from the barn. The corn upon the compost is the best. One of your trustees is experimenting with compost of muck and barn manure, which succeeds much to his satisfaction. The cheapest and undoubtedly the best compost is made of muck and ashes; the quantity of ashes may be less than that used by Mr. T. Wood. Dr. Dana of Lowell Mass. has ascertained that vegetable alkali will neutralize the acid in peat or muck in a short time and cause it to send out what he terms geine, the food of plants, immediately, while it requires several years for time to effect the same thing. Mr. Sanford Howard a former member of this society at one time gave us an account of an experiment which he witnessed in the application of ashes and lime to a piece of reclaimed bog, which went to prove the truth of Dr. Dana's doctrine. Upon one part of the bog in question, after it had been drained and the wild grasses destroyed, was sowed herds grass and a thin coat of ashes, upon another part, herds grass and lime. That part upon which the ashes were strown immediately produced a bountiful crop of good hay, while the other was affected but little by the action of the lime, and not perceptibly the first year. His inference was the ashes contained a greater quantity of alkali in a given measure than lime. This we believe to be not so much the case, as that it is slower in its action. The frequency of ploughing as a means of enriching our farms has been repeatedly urged upon the members of this Society, and were it necessary to say more we could cite you to fields, the produce of which is doubled by frequent ploughing with the application of no more manure than has been put upon the same kind of land that has lain without stirring for a longer time. The clover roots are lost unless turned immediately after the second mowing.

The great failure in our farming generally is that we do not expend capital enough upon our farms, or our farms are too large for the capital. More should be expended in making manure—in furnishing food for hogs and sheep—rendering our farms more productive in grain and other crops; every acre of land upon a farm may be made a source of income. It is not sufficient for us to carry on farming just for our own use. How often do we hear the reason assigned for not working over more land, that

"the small number of acres I till afford a supply for my family and stock, and that is enough." What should we think of the shoemaker who should attempt to get a living by making shoes for his own family, or the horse shoer who shod only his own horses? We must supply farm products for exportation, or we shall always lack for capital. Increase the productiveness of our farms and capital increases with it. Among our most profitable farm products that of fine wool may be reckoned. We have a genial climate, abundant pasturage, and varieties of breeds of sheep to suit the fancy of every one. Wool has been one of the greatest sources of profit to the farmers of Maine, and it should be again. Great care should be taken that we do not diminish the value and demand for our wool by the loss of the merino fleece. The merino produces the greatest quantity of wool in proportion to the weight of carcass of any breed in the country; but in some cases they have become so far deteriorated as to need renovating by a mixture of the blood of some stronger and more vigorous breed. The South Downs imported by our patriotic citizen, the late Mr Chs. Vaughan, seem to be designed to effect the object, care being taken not to go so far as to lose the Merino fleece. The derangements in the currency of the country, followed by the light crops of hay, together with, to say the least, the doubtful policy of our Legislature in taxing sheep, have been serious drawbacks on the profits of the farmers of Maine. Our flocks are much diminished. But the evil and most of the causes, we have the power to remove by doing our duty in our fields and sheep-folds and at the polls.

Our wheat crop has again suffered by the ravages of the grain worm. How soon we shall be able to learn enough of its habits to elude its destructive power remains to be seen. This one thing however many of us have learnt at an expensive rate, viz: early sown wheat is more exposed to destruction than late. From Mr Plummer's experiments, as published in the Maine Farmer last year, and the observation of us all, it appears that it takes just about the same length of time and the same degree of heat and moisture from the opening of spring, to bring the weevil to its full growth and maturity, that it does to bring wheat from early sowing to a suitable state to receive the eggs in the ears. As the fly accomplishes all his work in a short time, it would seem that late sowing would be an effectual remedy. Facts so far, for three years, seem to warrant this conclusion.

In reviewing the dealings of Providence with us in crowning our agricultural labors, we still find cause of gratitude. Although at one time we were desponding and almost ready to distrust the fulfilling of the promise, that summer and winter, day and night, seed time and harvest shall continue to the end of all things; we have another demonstration that God is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. We are now rejoicing in the prospect of an abundant harvest. Our barns are crowded with hay, our fields are loaded with rich crops of grain, corn and other vegetables, our sheep and cattle are fat in the pastures, and though there may be some lack of fruit, there will be no deficiency in the supply of the common products of the farm.

NATHAN FOSTER, Per Order.
Winthrop, August 28, 1839.

BLACK TEETH IN SWINE.

Mr Holmes:—I noticed in the 29th No. of the present vol. of the Farmer, in the account of Mr Morton's sick pigs, that among other remedies, their "Black teeth" were broken out; also in the 34th No. an extract from the Maine Cultivator, giving the cause, symptoms, cure, &c. Now I presume to say it is all a *whim* and that there is no such disease in swine. To prove that I am correct needs not an argument very long nor very learned, but I shall only call

upon people to look and judge for themselves. I can account for its ever having come into the heads of people, only on the ground that mankind have a remarkable disposition for the marvelous: and therefore one mystery is worth more than many facts, and the advocates of "Black teeth" themselves, must own that it is very unaccountable, that the points of a hog's teeth becoming black and yet are perfectly sound should deprive them of the use of their limbs.

I had some experience last winter with four pigs, which you may call "crippled" if you please, a neighbor calling one day, asked if they had't black teeth; I smiled at the idea, thinking perhaps that I looked a little skeptical he said with a look of wise credulity "well you may laugh, I believe there is something in it." I told him I never heard of it before, we went immediately and looked in their mouths and lo! their canine teeth were as black as jet, "there" said he "you may doctor them as much as you are a mind to, and you can't cure them till you take a punch and knock their black teeth out," willing to please every one upon such an occasion I procured an old paring chisel, and with a hammer, knocked—(for aught I know) three of them down his throat; the other one I saved; it was perfectly sound—he began to mend very soon, and so did all the rest and soon got well. And now I advise every one to examine for himself, and if he can find a pig from one day, to 4 or 6 months old that has not black teeth, he can do more than I can; and if people will take my advice, I think I shall gain two objects, to clear the minds of some of a very great error, and save the bristly gentry the pain and disgrace of having their "teeth knocked down their throat."

Respectfully yours

ALBERT WINGATE.

Bangor, Sept. 1839.

GRAPES.

Of all the fruits of the field or of the garden, grapes are the most easily cultivated.—A cutting from a vine buried in moist ground will soon take root and in a year or two will produce fine fruit.

Many foreign grapes have been introduced within a few years, but most of them need a green-house or some kind of protection from our cold winters, which makes the cultivation of the fruit troublesome and difficult.

When the Isabella grape was first introduced it was thought it would flourish well in our open air and require no protection. It is now found that to insure its bearing—and even its existence—it should be buried during winter. And when the utmost care has been taken our summers are often too cold to bring the fruit to maturity.

Cream colored Grapes. We have a native grape vine in our garden, which we found in the woods some years ago, and which bears a rich and sweet fruit quite different from the native purple grape of the woods. Its fruit was ripe on the first of this month, and it is equal in richness to the imported white sweet water grape which is not usually brought to maturity in the open air. This grape has none of that unpleasant sourness so common to the purple grape when the skin is kept long in the mouth. Its taste much resembles that of the best white plumbs, and there can be no doubt its juice would make excellent wine.

One bushel of good soil would be sufficient, near a lady's window for a vine that would be an ornament to the house and a source of gratification to the lovers of fine fruit. These vines may be propagated in multitudes in the city, and they require no care except a little clipping of the exuberant foliage. But farmers have no time. Men have more fancy for grain than for grapes; and we intend now to address our female patrons who have been so liberal in our support.

Every lady whose name is on our books shall

be welcome to a handful of cuttings from this grape vine if she will be at the trouble to send for them at our office next spring; and we will warrant each cutting to grow if she will expend upon it five minutes attention. We make the same offer to future female subscribers.

They will find this grape quite as ornamental, and not half so troublesome as the geranium—then all its fruit will be net gain.—*Boston Cultivator.*

SUMMARY.

Cattle Show and Fair.

Those persons at a distance, who wish to make payment for the Maine Farmer at the Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, are informed that one of the Publishers may be found at the Printing office who will give his attention to that business during most of the time of the Exhibition.

MECHANICS' FAIR.—Aye, that Fair, and the Fair who are there, are subjects of the most intense curiosity to all who are so fortunate as to obtain admission; for the thousands who crowd after thousands are so many as scarcely to leave room for ingress or egress. Yet the most ample preparations have been made for the exhibition. Faneuil Hall has been united to Quincy Hall by a magnificent arch of a single span, over which the visitors pass, looking down from a majestic height upon the streets and crowds below. Passing into the exhibition room, the eye first falls upon the most useful implements of agricultural and domestic use. This is all perfectly right, for there is not a more honorable and independent man in the world than the farmer, and no employment of more utility to mankind than that of agriculture.

There are ploughs and harrows of excellent pattern and construction, from the warehouses of Beck, and Prouty & Mears; an expeditious double corn sheller by Willis; and implements in every department of husbandry and gardening, of the best material, construction and workmanship. Our attention was particularly directed to a newly invented corn planter and seed sower, by Geo. F. Lewis, which is unsurpassed in its adaption. As it passes along, over prepared land, it opens a small furrow, drops the seed to any required degree or coarseness or fineness, covers it over effectually and rolls it down. This invention must prove of great utility to extensive gardeners.

We will give a description of some of the articles in our next.—*American Traveller.*

From Valparaiso. By the ship Home, of New York, we have advices from Valparaiso to June 24. The U. S. ship Falmouth, McKeever, left June 13th, for Callao. Fears were entertained in regard to the safety of the Sea Gull, of the Exploring Expedition, which parted from the Flying Fish in a heavy gale off Cape Horn. The Philip Hone brings \$8000 in specie.

Eighteen vessels and 95 lives lost. The Caspian sea which is generally so tranquil, was violently agitated by storms in the early part of July: eighteen Russian and Persian vessels, valued with their cargoes, at three millions of roubles, were wrecked, and 95 lives were lost.

A London paper, speaking of the late session in Parliament says—"The only good thing they have done this session is the reduction on postage to one penny a letter." The new law will enable every man for a penny, to send his letter to any part of the United Kingdom, or to the Queen's colonies. He buys his stamp envelope at a neighboring shop for a penny, into which he puts his letter; and, in this respect, the poor man is, at length placed on a level with the rich.

A sweet potato raised on the place of J. H. Hough, Esq. near Nashville, Tennessee, this season weighs three and a half pounds.

On Saturday morning, a man holding a handkerchief up to his face, as though something was the matter, walked into Dr. Zorn's office 91 Green street N. Y. and asked to see the Doctor, and while the messenger went to call him, which occupied less than a minute, the man decamped with a silver-cased skeleton lever watch, valued at between thirty and forty dollars.

Mobile. The accounts of the yellow fever at Mobile are truly distressing. Total deaths from the 1st to the 8th inclusive 29.

The Directory of New York city for the current year contains 38,000 names of which 52 are John Smiths, 572 Smiths in general, and 276 Browns.

The next Census. Taking the average increase of the population since 1790 as the ratio of increase since 1830, the next enumeration is likely to exhibit a population in the United States of a fraction over 17,000,000.

Missions. The receipts of the American Board of Missions during the fiscal year just terminated amounted to \$224,169, 82. During the same period, the Society's debt has been reduced from \$25,851 to \$19,173.

The calico printing works at Philadelphia, near the Navy Yard, on the Delaware, was totally destroyed Friday morning by fire.

Spanish Intolerance. The Spanish government, by a formal decree, has prohibited the Methodist Missionaries from exercising their functions in any part of the kingdom.

Small Pox. A letter in the Bath Telegraph from Dr. Shaw of Wiscasset says that the Small Pox which is now spreading in that vicinity, is of the *Distinct* variety, and the cases he has seen, present the different grades of the disease, from varioloid to the most malignant and frightful kind of Distinct Small Pox. On Monday last Dr. S. was called to Boothbay. There were then in one vicinity in the south part of the town, 20 cases in the *eruptive stage*, and the disease, he says, was rapidly increasing. There have been cases of it in Wiscasset, Aina, and Edgecomb, and report says there is one case in Waterville.

A Great Gun. A gun has been cast at Alger's Foundry at South Boston, which is supposed, to be the largest ever cast in America. It will carry a ball weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. Fourteen tons of melted iron were used to cast it, and it is supposed that the gun, when ready for use, will weigh ten tons.

Great Yield. The Cecil Gazette states that Mr. Joseph Alexander of that county reaped at the late harvest, fifty-six measured bushels of wheat from a single acre of land. Each measured bushel weighed sixty-five pounds;—making, agreeably to weight, sixty bushels and two-thirds of a bushel to the acre.

Morus Multicaulis.—A large sale of Morus Multicaulis trees took place at Germantown, on the 18th inst. The tree were sold as they stood in the ground those under 12 inches to be rejected, and the average height according to estimates made on the ground being about 2 1-2 feet. The purchasers were generally from a distance; the largest portion being from Missouri, Illinois, and other Western States. The whole number of trees sold was 260,060, and the proceeds of the sale which was cash, were \$81,218,75. The plantation cost the owner but a very small sum. Twenty thousand of these trees were also sold last week from the farm of Mr Bowker, in New Jersey for \$2800. At a farm in Talbot county, Maryland, many thousands about 5 feet high, have been sold at 35 cents a tree.

Silk culture in Mexico, &c.—A commencement has been made in planting the Morus Multicaulis and the raising of silk in Mexico, and such is the success in that fine climate, that immense orders are being sent to this country for trees. In Trinidad and Guadeloupe the French planters are turning their attention to this subject by way of rescuing their fortunes, which have been so completely prostrated by the advantages that the culture of beet sugar possessed over the cane. Even in the Island of Jamaica the great advantages of the culture of the mulberry and silk worm over other branches has attracted their attention, and the Colonial Legislature have passed a law granting a bounty of £50,000 sterling towards the formation of mulberry plantations.

The Boston Transcript contains a table showing the comparative heat of the summer since 1816. The record seems to have been kept at Waltham. The year 1825 was the year of greatest heat, the mercury having risen 30 times above 90. During the past summer it attained that point but twice. The highest point recorded is 102, to which the mercury rose on the 20th of July, 1825. Of the twenty-four years thus recorded the first twelve were considerably hotter than the last, judging from the table.

The gold mines in Virginia are generally less valuable than the iron or coal mines. There are 12 gold mines in Goochland county, 15 in Orange 11 in Culpepper, 26 in Spottsylvania, 10 in Safford and 6 in Fauquier. Total gold mines eighty.

Costly Swords. N. P. Ames & Co. of Springfield, Mass. are manufacturing nine swords, each to cost \$600, for the State of Virginia, intended as presents to certain officers of the army and navy, natives of that State, who have distinguished themselves by acts of bravery and good conduct.

The Amistad case. The Circuit Court at Hartford has decided that the Courts of the United States have

no jurisdiction of the crime of which the blacks taken from the Amistad were charged. The Court has not decided the question arising on the writ of habeas corpus, whether they shall be set at liberty, or shall be detained and delivered up on the demand of the Spanish authorities. There being no other business before the Grand Jury, they and the petit jury were discharged.

The steamer Bangor broke her shaft on Friday last, in the Penobscot river; and on Saturday she arrived at Portland with one wheel. On Friday the steamer Thorn, which left Portland for the Kennebec with a large number of passengers, when off White Head, broke her main shaft and sprung a leak. She was towed back to Portland by the steamer Portland, a perfect wreck.

Mr James G. Birney recently executed at Louisville a deed of manumission to twenty slaves, which descended to him from his father, recently deceased.

A Mr Adams of St Louis last week had a finger bit entirely off his left hand by a young colt which he was tying.

Whetting a Razor. A young fop, who had just begun to shave for beard, stepped into a barber's shop, and after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved. The barber went through the usual movement, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish, exclaiming:

"Maw foine fallow, what's your chawge?"

"Oh no charge," was the reply.

"No chawge! hows that?"

"Why we are always thankful when we can get soft calf-skin to whet our razors on!"

Durham Stock. The packet ship Susquehanna arrived on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, and brought out a number of Durham cattle. A fine calf, that first saw the light on the passage, was to be named the "Susquehanna."

Brushing a coat. A Mr Wm. Walmsy had his pocket picked in New York, on Tuesday by a fellow who politely stepped up to him and volunteered to brush his coat, which he said was very dirty. He was however, subsequently arrested.

A Crash. The whole inside roof of St Paul's Church at Montreal, fell on Tuesday week, with a terrible crash, destroying almost every one of the pews. Fortunately no person was in the church at the time.

The encampment of the U. S. Troops at Trenton, is to be broken up. The N. Y. Express, says:—"The troops now at Trenton will depart for the various stations they are to occupy in a few days. The 4th Artillery will be stationed, we hear, on the lake frontier, extending from Cleveland to Detroit."

A pine tree was recently cut at Brunswick, Geo. measuring one hundred and fifty-one feet in length. A log 96 feet long was cut from the tree, which measured at the small end 17 inches in diameter, and from this log 1968 feet of boards were sawed.

Dr. David D. Owen, is directed by the United States Government to explore the public lands on the mineral region, 100 miles square on both sides the Mississippi, from the mouth of Rock river to that of the Wisconsin.

By the provisions of the commercial treaty recently concluded between the United States and Holland, "American vessels and goods are to pay no higher duties in Holland than are paid by Dutch vessels, and vice versa. The treaty is to continue in operation ten years."

Post Office Intelligence. The office at South Surry, Hancock county, has been discontinued. An office has been established at Letter B. Oxford Co. and John J. Bragg appointed Post Master. Timothy P. Bachelder has been appointed Post Master at Levant, in Penobscot county.

Gov. Hill, in his Monthly Visitor, estimates the wheat crop of New Hampshire at half a million of bushels; which is more than a bushel and a half to each man, woman and child in the state.

Solid Air. The Elastic, invisible gas, to which soda water owes its grateful, lively propensity, has been brought to a solid, visible state, by a French Chemist. The experiment has been successfully repeated by Prof. Webster of Cambridge.

Philip Physick, Esq. of Germantown, Pa. has the largest cocoonery in the world; and expects by year after next, to feed 15,000,000 worms.

Two volunteers were lately murdered by the Indians near Micanomy, Florida.

There has been a destructive fire at Natchez, warehouses and dwelling houses being burnt to the amount of \$100,000.

The National Theatre and three churches were destroyed by fire in New York, on the 24th ult.

Nathaniel Mitchell has been appointed Post master of Portland, vice Gen. Thomas Todd, removed.

To make the teeth white—A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal will prove an admirable cleanser.

Mr HORACE WATERS of Augusta is our authorized Agent for that place and vicinity. He will receive pay for the Farmer, either in money or produce, according to our terms, and give his receipt for the same. Our subscribers who have hitherto received their papers at Mr E. FULLER'S Store, will hereafter find them at Mr Waters' Store. Persons in the neighboring towns who wish to pay in produce, and can as conveniently leave it with Mr Waters, are at liberty to do so.

Communications intended for the paper may be left with him and they will be forwarded to us the first opportunity.

Married,

In Livermore, Salathiel Tilton to Miss Juliana Hinds. In Norridgewock, Abraham Sanborn, Esq. of Waterville, to Miss Maria Sawtelle.

In Eastport, John Williams, of Calais, to Miss Ellen Osborne.

DEED,

In Frankfort, 25th, very suddenly, Simeon Sabine, Esq. Postmaster at North Frankfort.

In Stillwater, Orono, Archibald P. Bennoch, aged 22.

In Hallowell, 14th ult. Catharine B. wife of Samuel Deane, aged 29.

In Texas, Milton Philbrook, Esq. formerly of Fairfield, Me.

In Readfield, 21st Sept. Miss Nancy Craig, aged 52.

In Palmyra, Dr. Benjamin French, aged 65 years.

In Clinton, Elizabeth, and George, only son and daughter of Wentworth Varney, after a very short illness with the whooping cough and lung fever.

In Windsor, August 24th, Silas Donnell, aged 30.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Sep. 23, 1839.

(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 722 Beef Cattle, 540 Stores, 4550 Sheep, and 675 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Prices have further declined, and we reduce our quotations—first quality 7 25 a 7 75—second quality 6 50 a 7; third quality 5 50 a 6.

Stores—We continue our former quotations, viz; \$12 a 16; two year old \$18 a 28.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$35, 42, 48, 50 55, a 60. Sheep—Dull. Lots were sold at \$1.50, 1.71, 1.83, 2.12, 2.25, 2.37, 2.62 and 3.25.

Swine—A short supply at market, and a small advance was effected. Lots to peddle were taken at 4, 4 1-4 a 4 1-2 for sows, and 5, 5 1-4 a 5 1-2 for Barrows. At retail 6 a 6 1-2 for sows and 7 a 7 1-2 for barrows; a few choice pigs for 1-2 c more.

Attention Mechanics.

Will be sold for cash or good security, or exchanged for a small farm on the most reasonable terms, a shop three stories high, the first of stone and the others of brick, and all built of the best materials and in the most workmanlike manner, together with a good water privilege for carrying extensive machinery, and about one quarter of an acre of land, at the mouth of the twenty mile River (so called) in Turner.

Any person wishing to engage in mechanical business, of almost any kind, will find a rare chance by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or at the office of SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq. Winthrop. ANDREW H. LORD. East Turner, Sept. 30, 1839. 6w38

Franklin House.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public in general, that after being absent about one year, he has resumed his former establishment, heretofore known as the CUTTER STAND, and at present by the title of the FRANKLIN HOUSE, which is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Although the house is not tetotal, it will be conducted on Temperance principles—while necessary meats, and drinks, will be furnished. Said stand is connected with a farm, which will be agreeable to Farmers and Mechanics, and Professional Gentlemen will please not to shun the house, on this account, while they perceive that themselves, and other citizens, and likewise "the King, are fed from the field." It is believed that such a house will accommodate the civil and moral part of community, and all such will be gladly received, with the humble hope that they will find the said house a happy home.

CHARLES ROBBINS. Greene, Ken. Co. Sept. 30, 1839. 3w33

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, Oct. 1, 1839.

Briggs Rowland	Pullen James
Blake Eben'r	Pettengill Elona
Beicher Alexander	Philbrook Charles
Cummings Moses	Sampson Daniel
Dodd Richard	Sedgley Altarn
Fairbanks D. A.	Smith Isaac
Fairbanks Daniel	Smith Lucinda F
Frost Almyra	Tyler Martha
Griffith Nathan	Trufant Joshua
Harvey Samuel	Woodcock William
Lovejoy Harriet N.	Wood Samuel
Lancaster Geo W	Williams Otis
Lancaster Thomas	White Joel
Orr Sarah	Withington Wales

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

To Printers.

THE following reduced prices will hereafter be charged for Printing Types at BRUCE'S New York Type Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, and No. 3, City Hall Place.

Pica,	38 cents a lb.
Small Pica,	40 "
Long Primer,	42 "
Bourgeois,	46 "
Brevier,	54 "
Minion,	66 "
Nonpareil,	84 "
Agate,	108 "
Pearl	140 "

Ornamental letter and other Type in proportion.

These are the prices on a credit of six months; but we wish at this time to encourage short credit or cash purchases, and will therefore make a short discount of five per cent. for New-York acceptances at ninety days, and ten per cent. for cash.

We have recently added to our former extensive assortment 75 different kinds and sizes of ornamental letter, embracing condensed, extra condensed, extended, outline, skeleton, shaded, ornamental, modern thin faced black, &c. 160 new flowers, and a great variety of ornaments, forming altogether the most extensive and elegant assortment of Printing Types in the United States, and absolutely an unrivalled one. We also furnish every other article that is necessary for a printing office.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of November, 1839, sending us one of the publications, will receive payment when they purchase from the foundry four times the amount of their bill.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.
New York, Aug. 15, 1839. 3w28

Sheriff's Sale.

Taken on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Turner Curtis, in Monmouth, all the right and equity which Wager Hopkins has or had of redeeming two pieces of land situated in Monmouth, containing about ninety acres more or less, with the building thereon, and being the same which the said Hopkins mortgaged to said Curtis. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

J. L. STANLEY, Dep. Sheriff.
September 25, 1839.

For Galveston (Texas.)

THE fast sailing Bark Levant, D. Herrick, master, will sail from Gardiner on the first of October, for the above port;—for freight or passage, having large accommodations, apply to the master on board.

Umbrella lost.

ON Monday morning the 16th inst I lost between the dwelling house of Samuel P. Benson, and the meadow brook near Capt. Kezer's in Winthrop a small, dark silk UMBRELLA. The person who passed the same road soon after, and is supposed to have found it, is requested to leave it with Mr. Benson, or at the Northern Bank Hallowell, and he shall be suitably rewarded.

WM. M. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, Sept. 17, 1839. 3w36

Whitman's Thrashing Machines for sale.

A Few of these excellent machines are now on hand, and may be obtained, with or without Cleansers, by applying to the subscriber.

Cylinder Thrashers without Horse Powers may also be had LUTHER WHITMAN.
Winthrop, Sept. 12, 1839. 35



David Stanley

HAS for sale, by the dozen or single bottle, an excellent Medicine, called
Cure for the Whooping Cough,

This medicine when taken, will give immediate relief, and will cure in general, within five or six days. ALSO

Holmes' Dulcified Vegetable Compound & Deobstruent Pills.

HARD WARE AND IRON STORE.

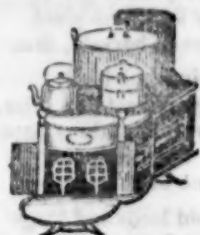
H. W. FAIRBANKS,

Farmington Centre Village,

OFFERS for sale a complete assortment of HARD WARE GOODS, such as Brass and Japaned Latches, Butts and Screws, Blind hangings, Bed screws, Door Locks, Carpenter's Tools, Knives and Forks, pen and pocket do., Sad Irons, and all other articles usually wanted by housekeepers and builders.

Saddlery.

Tin'd, Japaned and Brass plated Saddlery, such as Cockeyes, Collar and Roller Buckles, Terrets, Pad Hooks, Pad Screws, Japaned Plated and Wood Hames, Patent Leather, &c. &c.



Stores and FireFrames.

The latest and most approved patterns of COOKING STOVES—FRANKLIN, BOX and PARLOR do. FIRE FRAMES of all sizes and prices from 6 to 15 dollars—Stove Apparatus—Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors—Hollow Ware, Caudron Kettles—TIN WARE—Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Stove pipe. LIVE GEESE and RUSSIA FEATHERS, &c. &c.

Bar Iron and Steel.

English, Swedes and Russia Iron; Nail and Spike rods; Nail Plate; German and Cast Steel.

All of the above Goods will be sold very low for cash.

Farmington, Sept. 27, 1839. 1f37

Sale at the Cattle Show.

THE subscriber intends to offer for sale at the Cattle Show to be holden at Winthrop on the 9th and 10th of October next—

1 yearling bull of the Durham Short Horn breed girting six feet, and weighing about ten hundred. Also one bull calf of the same breed three weeks old—

Also one buck, half South Down, one fourth Dishley and one fourth Merino.

Also a litter of ten pigs of the Bedford and Mackey breed one month old on the day of the show.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Sept. 24th, 1839. 2w37

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of Moses Harris, late of Greene, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES COFFIN, Administrator.
Leeds, September 24, 1839. 37

Real Estate for Sale.

AS I am about leaving the State, I will sell the Real Estate on which I now live, consisting of one dwelling House and Barn and about two acres of land, also two other Dwelling Houses situate a few rods from the Cotton Factory, also one shop opposite the Winthrop House, now occupied by E. Jacobs and others; also about 25 acres of land, situate on the east side of the North Pond about one mile from the Village. Said land is well wooded except about three acres, on which there is a fine orchard of Choice Fruit; also a pasture of about ten acres lying about one fourth of a mile west from the Village.

At Auction.

I will sell also on Wednesday the 9th of October next, my Household Furniture, consisting of 2 Desks, Tables, Chairs, Light Stands Looking Glasses, one Brass Fire Sett, one Brass Clock, Teal's Bible and a variety of other books. Hollow Ware of various kinds; also one Horse and Chaise, one Wagon and Sleigh, one last spring Calf, one Shout, a Plough and Harrow, Collar and Traces; also a Pew, No. 41 in the Methodist Chapel, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Terms made known at the sale.

2w37 HIRAM COLE.

Wagon for Sale.

A New Single Horse wagon with Iron Axle trees and pipe boxes.

P. BENSON Jr. & Co.
Winthrop Village, Sept. 14, 1839. 3w3

POETRY.

Original.

THE HARVEST COME.

In friendship let us meet,
Who till the fertile soil,
And now each other greet,
Relaxing from our toil.
The time of harvest now has come,
Receive the pay for labor done.

Let songs our tongues employ,
For all the blessings given,
Our hearts, elate with joy,
Ascribe the grace to Heaven.
The time of harvest, &c.

In humble hope we sow,
And plant, and till the field,
The corn will quickly grow,
And many fold does yield.
The time of harvest, &c.

The rain revives the land,
The sun gives heat and dries,
The Lord, with bounteous hand,
Our ev'ry want supplies.
The time of harvest, &c.

Statesmen and lords and kings
Depend on farmers' fields,
For all the needful things,
Which earth productive yields.
The time of harvest, &c.

There's plenty widely spread,
O'er all the country round,
And honey, milk and bread,
And ripen'd fruits abound.
The time of harvest, &c.

How pleasant is our lot,
Free from all anxious care,—
How sweet the farmer's cot,
Where fragrance fills the air.
The time of harvest, &c.

Winthrop.

R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

Major Noah, of New York, speaks plainly to his republican countrymen, who are greatness in Europe, and spend more money than may be their own, for the foolish purpose of being introduced to the court of the "young Queen." After ridiculing the thing in his usual style, he intimates that this thing of being presented at court, is not the thing cracked up to be. He was permitted to exhibit himself in that way once, and as some, no doubt, who are presented at Victoria's court deserve, rather than undergo the penalty a second time, he would have the office performed by an intelligent grand jury. Here is the closing part of his philippic:

"Early impressions, we admit, are very enduring, either in favor or against any peculiar custom. Our prejudices against courts arose many years ago, from our first presentation at the court of his ferocious highness. Mustapha Mahmoud, bey of Tunis, which was conducted with all honor and magnificence. Representing, as we did at the time, a young, but not very rich nation, and calling to mind that to be poor and seem poor is at best but poor policy, we put on a coat covered from collar to skirts with gold; we were a walking monument of the hard money currency, and the ragged Turkish boys ran away from before us in affright, while our Mameluke guards rattanned the rabble who surrounded us in amazement at the surprising wealth of the country of which we were the 'proud representative.' There had been a revolution in Tunis the night previous. The reigning Bey coolly shot his brother with a blunderbuss, cut off the heads of his two sons—slaughtered his whole cabinet—seated himself on the throne, ordered the cannon to be fired, and sent word that he was ready to receive us. The *Grandifettes* of the land were all in the hall of audience—the foreign consuls and attendants were present at the ceremony of presenting our credentials, and his magnificent highness, dressed in his richest costume, reposed on an ottoman of velvet cushions with guns, pistols, attaghans, fans, and souff-

boxes, of the most costly variety and workmanship lying at his side for immediate service, if required. "Kiss his hand," said our predecessor. We looked at him ferociously.—"Is it the custom?" said we, in tones not very amiable.—The British consul said 'Yes,' the Dutch consul nodded, the French consul took snuff and shrugged his shoulders significantly,—we stooped, as we ought to have done, in complying with a custom so degrading, though required by the policy of nations, to kiss a hand yet reeking with a brother's blood. His thumb and all his fingers were covered with immensely valuable brilliants—the 'spoils' were his to-day, but some new murder might make them another's in a short time, and through the progress of another revolution. We hastened to return home, sick of this ceremony—threw off the 'harness on our backs,' and with comfortable night-gowns and slippers, we mused alone on the vanity and folly of such ceremonies."—*Boston Weekly Magazine.*

When a Man is going down hill every one gives him a kick. This, it is said, is very natural; that is, it is very common. There are two reasons for this—first, it is much easier to kick a man down hill, than to push him up hill—second, men love to see every body at the bottom of the hill but themselves.

Different men have different ways of climbing into rank, and office. Some bold fellows take a run and mounts at two or three strides. Others of less vigor use more art—they creep slyly along on their bellies, catching hold of the cliffs and twigs to pull themselves up—sometimes they meet a high rock and are obliged to crawl around it—at other times they catch hold of a prominent cliff or a little twig, which gives way and back they tumble, scratching their clothes and sometimes their skin. However it is, very few will lift their neighbors—unless to get a lift themselves. Yet sometimes one of these crawlers will lend a hand to their neighboring crawlers—affect to pull hard to raise them all a little—then getting upon their shoulders, give a leap to an eminence and leave them all in the lurch, or kick them over. The moment one begins to tumble, every one who is near hits him a kick.

But no people get so many kicks as poor debtors in failing circumstances. While a man is doing very well, that is, while his credit is good, every one helps him—the moment he is pressed for money, however honest and able he may be, he gets kicks from all quarters. His friends and his reputation desert him with the loss of his purse, and of the hill.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Mrs. E. Kidder's

CORDIAL; For the Cure of Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea, a sovereign remedy, and stands unequalled throughout the known world, for the cure of the Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea of every form, and of however long standing. At this season of the year no family should be without it. Provided with this medicine they will have little or nothing to fear from the most violent attacks of Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, or Diarrhoea. It gives immediate relief, & quickly restores to perfect health. It is invaluable to business people and to persons who are travelling, as it generally effects a cure in the course of a very few hours. It is of intrinsic value to families who have young children, as it will cure the worst form of Diarrhoea and preserve the bowels in perfect order. Price one Dollar. 6t33

For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

Liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

The above Cordial may also be obtained at this office.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

ONE litter of ten pigs from a full blood Berkshire Sow, sired by a Boar of a Berkshire and Bedford cross. This Sow and Boar were selected by me in Liverpool, England, in June 1838, and brought to this country under my personal care. Also one litter of eleven pigs, sired by the same Boar, from a Sow selected with great care in reference to improving the breed of Swine. The first litter will be four weeks old the 20th of September next—and the last, two days later.

JOHN LOMBARD.

Wales, Me. August 27, 1839.

2w33

NOTICE.

The subscribers having formed a connection in business for the purpose of publishing the Maine Farmer, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to it; pledging themselves that it shall continue a steady and unwavering friend to the Farmers of Maine, devoted as it has hitherto been to the dissemination of Agricultural knowledge unmingled with political or sectarian matter of any kind. All communications of a business nature relating the Farmer, must be directed, post paid, to them.

They have purchased of Mr R. G. LINCOLN his list of subscribers to the Maine Cultivator, and shall strike off an edition of the Maine Farmer of the same size which will be forwarded to those who were entitled to that paper.

All contracts made by the former firm will be strictly adhered to, and all those who have acted as Agents, are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favor of our paper.

All kinds of Job Printing will be neatly done at their Office in Winthrop, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

Wanted Immediately,

A smart active BOY, from 15 to 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this office.

SEARS GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was first offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public, as it seldom fails of giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this Medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831.

PHILIP ULMER.

Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, &c., and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831.

JACOB GOODWIN.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have Agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

The following are among the Agents for selling the above Syrup; Wm C Stimpson & Co., Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston; J S Harrison, Salem; A Carter, Portland; Geo W Holden, Bangor; R S Bladell, Thomaston; J E Ladd, Eben Fuller and A Hatch, Augusta; A T Perkins, Gardiner; Geo Williston, Brunswick; Dr J A Berry, Saco—& for sale by most of the stores in the country.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

BY NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.